

Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 33.

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1901.

NO. 98.

Headaches AND EYESTRAIN



Many who for years have suffered intense headaches and eye-strain, using drugs of all kinds without benefit, have found immediate and permanent relief in properly adjusted glasses, because eye-strain was the cause.

We remove the cause, and the cure is lasting.

It costs you nothing to find out whether or not glasses will relieve you. If you do not need them we will tell you. If you do we can supply you, no matter how bad the defect, and satisfaction assured. Eyes tested free. Try us.

Challoner & Mitchell,

Jewlers and Opticians, 47 Government St.

We Can Convince You



That our prices are right, if you ask us for figures. Here are a few for THIS WEEK ONLY. You know the usual price; now notice our UNUSUAL PRICE:

HUNGARIAN FLOUR \$1.20 sack
THREE STAR FLOUR 1.05 sack
SNOW FLAKE FLOUR 1.00 sack
FRUIT JARS, pints75 doz.
FRUIT JARS, quarts90 doz.
FRUIT JARS, half-gallon 1.25 doz.
SUGAR, GRANULATED, 18 lbs. \$1.00

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.,
CASH GROCERS.

J. Piercy & Co.

Wholesale Dry Goods.

21, 23, 25, 27, 29 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C.

Fresco Work

AND Artistic Decorating

Having secured the services of Mr Paul Beygram, Fresco Artist, we are able to contract for all work in this line, and guarantee satisfaction.

Get Our Prices on Chow Cases and Store Fittings.

J. W. MELLOR. 76-78 Fort Street

NICHOLLES & RENOUF, LTD.

Poultry Netting, Garden Tools,
Bone Mills, Lawn Mowers,
Garden Barrows, Paints and Oils.

NICHOLLES & RENOUF, LTD.

61 Yates Street Victoria.

J. & J. Taylor's FIRE PROOF SAFES

And Vault Doors.
J. BARNESLEY & CO., Agents,
Government St. Guns and Ammunition

INVESTORS

Cannot Do Better Than Buy

OIL STOCK

In all parts of the city. Call at our office to examine our list.

Fire Insurance

Agents for The Scottish Union and National Insurance Co., The Atlas Assurance Co., Limited.

B. H. Hurst & Co.

44 Fort Street.

Hammocks! Hammocks!

A greatly reduced price to clear.

FRUIT JARS.

Pints, 75c.; Quarts, 90c.; Half-Gallon, \$1.25

HASTIE'S FAIR,

77 GOVERNMENT STREET.

GET YOUR TENNIS GOODS from J. Barnsley & Co., 115 Government street.

Kodaks and supplies.

P. C. MacGregor & Co.'s Special Bargains in Homes

Full lot and 5 roomed cottage James Bay, only \$600
6 roomed house, in good repair, only 1,500 Cor. lot, with a neat new cottage, very cheap 900 2 roomed house, in excellent shape, 1,200 6 roomed house on Alfred street, only 1,000 Several cottages and houses to rent cheap. Your Fire Insurance should be renewed. Give us a call. Monday to loan in suit to suit.

Offices, No. 2 View Street, "MacGregor Block."

Do You Drink Wine?

TRY

Perinet Fils Champagne

Pints, Quarts and Magnums.

Price reasonable. Quality the Best.

Hudson's Bay Co., Agents.

IF YOU WANT TO PURCHASE

Real Estate

Call and See

F. G. Richards

AT NO. 12 BROAD STREET.

From him you can get the best bargains to be had in Victoria in dwellings, either cottages or two story; also in buildings lots, Agents for the Phoenix of Bradford, Fire. Money to loan at low rates of interest.

Remember the No. 19 BROAD, CORNER OF VIEW STREET.

LEE & FRASER,

Real Estate Agents.

Watch this space for a day or two and you will see something to tempt your pocket.

Fire, Life and Accident Insurance

9 and 11 Trounce Ave., Victoria, B. C.

Houses To Let and For Sale

In all parts of the city. Call at our office to examine our list.

Fire Insurance

Agents for The Scottish Union and National Insurance Co., The Atlas Assurance Co., Limited.

A. W. MORE & CO., LTD.,

86 Government St., Next Bank of Montreal.

Bingham & Co.

Have Removed

Their Coal Office to 24 Broad, corner Trounce Ave.

OFFICE TELEPHONE, 684.

WHARF TELEPHONE, 647.

\$2.00 PER 100 LBS.

NEW ISLAND POTATOES

FREE DELIVERY.

Sylvester Feed Co., Ltd., CITY MARKET.

MATRIMONIAL BUREAU.

Matches Arranged Between the Europeans and Wealthy American Women.

(Associated Press.)

New York, July 16.—A bureau for the purpose of arranging marriages between Europeans and American women of wealth is to be established in London by Frank S. Willard, according to a dispatch from the London correspondent of the World. It is stated that Mr. Willard, who is related to the late Frances E. Willard, the temperance advocate, the promoter of the scheme, is quoted as

"You would be amazed by the number of women in the United States who would eagerly change their money for social position gained by wedlock."

"We expect to do business all over Europe, but naturally a British title is the most negotiable. We purpose charging a percentage on the income brought to the husband and have fixed the rate for a title delivered to the wife."

The King's New Title

Correspondents Are Now Busy Writing Letters Regarding the Proposed Change.

"Sovereign Lord of Canada, Australasia and South Africa" Finds Most Favor.

(Associated Press.)

New York, July 16.—Large number of letters have been received regarding the proposed extension for the King's title, according to the London correspondent of the Tribune.

The addition which seems to find most favor is "Sovereign Lord of Canada, Australasia and South Africa." Several correspondents suggest that the two sons of the Duke of Cornwall and York should be created Princes of Australasia and Prince of Canada.

MORALS NOT MONEY

Alleged to Be at Root of Proposed Boycott of American Goods.

(Associated Press.)

New York, July 16.—The proposed continental boycott of American goods is taken very seriously in London city circles, says a London dispatch to the Tribune. The view is, the correspondent says, that the menace of America is not merely a matter of trade. They profess to regard the question from a highly moral standpoint.

They say it is no advantage to the world that a great nation should dominate it with ideals into which they allege, nothing except money can enter, and with a system of government in which money is the controlling power.

The ideals of Europe have ever been higher than that, and to drop to the American standard would be a fatal error.

GOLD FROM THE YUKON.

Shipments So Far Amount to \$5,000,000.

Dawson Traders Losing Money.

(Associated Press.)

Seattle, July 16.—Late advices from Dawson, under the date of June 28th, state that the gold shipments to the outside this year have amounted to \$5,000,000 to date.

Home potatoes, cream and all kinds of fruit are selling in Dawson at exceedingly low rates, and traders are losing money. Cherries, peaches, apples and other fruits are plentiful.

Wesley Brawdy, aged 22, was swept from a raft on the Yukon river, a short distance above Dawson, last week and drowned.

DROUGHT BROKEN.

(Associated Press.)

Omaha, Neb., July 16.—Eastern Nebraska and Western Iowa received today an inch or more of rain which began falling at 2 a. m., and relieved the drought and heated term. Rains are reported in the Black Hills of South Dakota.

DEATHS FROM HEAT.

(Associated Press.)

Newhaven, Conn., July 16.—Two deaths from heat prostrations occurred to-day. At noon the temperature, according to the weather bureau, was 82, with humidity 70 per cent.

SAILS NEXT WEEK.

(Associated Press.)

Gourrock, July 16.—Sir Thomas Lipson's Shamrock II. will sail for New York on July 25th.

CHEAP HOMES

Small Deposit and Monthly Installments of \$10 Each. 9 ACRES IN JAMES BAY, sub-divided into city lots, ten minutes from Post Office; prices from \$375 upwards. For particulars apply to

B.C. Land and Investment Agency, Ltd.,

40 GOVERNMENT STREET.

Heat Wave In the East

The Thermometer Yesterday Registered Over 100 Degrees in the Shade.

Two Men Commit Suicide by Hanging—Drowned While on Furlough.

(Associated Press.)

New York, July 16.—Eastern Canada is sweltering under an intense tropical heat wave. In many places yesterday the thermometer registered over 100 degrees in the shade. The heat continues to-day.

Hanged Himself.

Waterloo, Ont., July 16.—Otto Sacho, 50 years old, a resident of this town, committed suicide on Saturday by hanging himself in his barn yesterday. Temporary insanity was the cause.

Also Used Rope.

Hamilton, Ont., July 16.—Spence Harrison, aged 22, a son of a well known farmer near Hagersville, committed suicide on Saturday by hanging himself with a rope to a rafter in his father's barn.

Drowned While Bathing.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., July 16.—Philip Biggins, 21 years old, son of ex-Mayor Biggins, editor of the Algoma Pioneer, and a private in the garrison at Halifax, was drowned here yesterday afternoon. He was on furlough and was spending a visit at a friend's house near Korah, and went alone to take a swim in Nepton's bay with the above result.

P. E. I. Politics.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., July 16.—It is stated here that should the government decline to give this province a portfolio upon the retirement of Sir Louis Davies, ex-Premier Peters, now of Victoria, will be invited to run in West Queen's with the understanding that the provinces of British Columbia and Prince Edward Island shall together enjoy the benefits accruing from the portfolio.

KANSAS CROPS.

Kaffir-Corn and Alfalfa Will Make Up For Deficiency.

(Associated Press.)

Topeka, Kas., July 16.—F. D. Coburn, secretary of the board of agriculture, does not share in the general opinion that ruin will come upon Kansas as a result of the present dry spell. The damage to hay and corn has been serious, but the deficiency will be nearly made up by the great crops of Kaffir corn and alfalfa that have been raised.

Mr. Coburn states that there are over 900,000 acres of Kaffir corn and alfalfa in the states which have not been materially affected by the dry weather. In addition to this, there are 40,000,000 bushels of old corn in the farmers' hands.

ATTACK ON TRAIN.

Seven Men Were Killed By a Mob of Armed Men.

(Associated Press.)

St. Louis, Mo., July 16.—A special to the Globe-Democrat from Cordova, Mexico, says: "A train on the Vera Cruz & Pacific railroad was attacked recently by a large force of armed men at Tierra Blanca, a small station. Seven men on the train were killed. A force is in pursuit of the mob."

FARM HANDS WANTED.

Men Required in Manitoba to Gather in the Grain.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, July 16.—Geo. H. Bradburn is touring Ontario and eastern provinces at the request of the Manitoba government and will hold public meetings to secure twenty thousand farm hands to help in getting in the grain crops of the Prairie Province.

Campbell's Prescription Store

We keep the largest stock of Drugs and Toilet Articles in the province.

News of the Dominion

C. P. R. Company Will Not Make Any More Concessions to Trackmen.

Two Children Killed by a Train-Sirt Waist Man at Church.

Montreal July 15.—The harbor board this morning instructed the city attorney to take steps to secure the forfeiture of \$50,000 deposit made by W. J. Connor, of Buffalo, as security for carrying out a grain elevator contract, which Connor failed to do. A big lawsuit will probably result.

Montreal Shipping.

The tonnage of the port of Montreal is \$1,000 tons greater this year than at the same time last year.

Charged With Forgery.

Louis Gagnon, alias Count Raymond de Galland, and a woman named René Vallont, are under arrest here charged with forgery. The amount is \$6,000 francs. The forgery was committed at Nantes, France.

Going to Chicago.

Principal George has resigned from the Congregational College here to accept the principalship of the Chicago Theological Seminary.

The Shirt Waist Man.

The shirt waist man is very sure of his footing here. Recorder Weir will not allow them in court, but Judge Devoeys says he does not see why persons who are decently clad cannot be allowed to remain in court.

Before Judge Chouteau this morning a certain stereographer had a shirt waist, and the judge said it was all right. After the hearing the shirt waist man is tabooed from the auditorium, though permitted in the outside grounds. The first shirt waist man to attend service in any of the city churches made his appearance at St. James's cathedral at high mass yesterday.

After the service the stereographer made his appearance again, and the congregation was French, and judging from remarks made after mass, the custom of wearing shirt waists to church will shortly become a popular one for some time to come.

No comment was made from the pulpit, but it is understood the priests will protest against the innovation.

Railway Strike.

Winnipeg, July 15.—Manager McNeil of the C. P. R. expects to leave to-morrow for the West. This morning he was waiting on a delegation of men who, it is understood, represent the engineers, what was the result of the conference is not known.

"We have not made any arrangements," said Mr. McNeil, with reference to meeting the strikers, nor have they asked to see me. To me," continued Mr. McNeil, speaking with some heat, "it seems a strange thing that a whole body of men can be kept from work and who would not be bound to let their daily bread be secured if men forming a committee, after receiving practically what they asked for. There were some rules that they objected to and we adjusted them, and now we have gone just exactly as far as we intend. We have made all the concessions we can afford."

The manager said two Imperial Limited trains will run each way next year.

Getting Uneasy.

Rathwell, Man., July 15.—The local committee of striking trackmen on the Canadian Pacific railway are getting very restless at the large number of men that are returning and being replaced on the different divisions in Southern Manitoba.

At a meeting here-to-day at which about twenty of them were present, it was resolved that a committee be sent to Morris, instructing the committee there that it is necessary that the strike be ended in a day or two. The feeling here now is that the company's advances should be accepted so as to save the older employees their places.

To Entertain the Duke.

Toronto, July 15.—The city council today held its final meeting for the summer. It passed an interim appropriation for \$10,000 for the reception of the Duke of Cornwall, but did not formally receive the suggestion from the committee for an appropriation of \$30,000 for that purpose.

Struck by a Train.

Napanee, Ont., July 15.—Fletcher Hartman, the two-year-old son of farmer Hiram Gifford, was struck by a train on Saturday and injured so badly that he died an hour later.

Drowned While Bathing.

Monton, N. B., July 15.—John Taylor, aged 15, was drowned while bathing in Robinson's creek.

Italian Wounded.

Fort William, July 15.—A shooting occurred at Heron Bay yesterday, a small station 30 miles east of here, in which the principals are Mr. Heron and C. P. H. special constable. The Italian, L. Giovani, was one of the men brought up by the company to replace striking trackmen, and when on the ground refused to work. In an alteration that followed the constable, a man named Proulx, who was in the shed, struck the Italian in the ribs. Giovani was placed in the hospital at Port Arthur and Proulx is now under arrest.

Many Houses Burned.

Richmond, Que., July 15.—The Grand Trunk railway station, freight shed and twenty-one dwelling houses at Warwick, twenty miles from here, were totally destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon while

SITUATION AT ROSSLAND.

Everything is Quiet and There Is No Indication of Settlement of Strike.

Rossland, B. C., July 15.—There was nothing sensational in the strike situation for the last 48 hours. To-day is pay-day in the camp. About a quarter of a million was distributed. The War Eagle and Centre Star pay the July roll in a day or two.

The West Kootenay Power Co. has suspended work on the half million dollar addition to the Bonnington Falls plant. Their market for the former is Rossland and if the conditions here are unsatisfactory they refuse to go ahead with the expenditure of the contemplated appropriation.

Over 100 men are out of work there.

A big miners' picnic takes place to-morrow, with procession, addresses and sports. After the picnic many men will leave the city to seek work in other camps.

A big exodus is expected before the end of the week.

There is nothing in sight to indicate a settlement. The board of trade has not received a reply to their letter to the union. Everything is quiet and orderly.

MOUNTED MEN REQUIRED.

Returns Received at Headquarters Show Seventy-four Thousand Men to Be Idle.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 15.—Reports received from all sources connected with the great strike of the steel workers to-day indicate that the members of the Amalgamated Association have matters well in hand, and that the strike order was generally obeyed. Telegrams from various points where the mills of the American Steel Company and the American Sheet Steel Company are located, told of the shutting down of these plants.

There are 74,000 men idle, 2,500 of which are in Pittsburg, 800 in Alleghany and 1,500 in McKeesport. President Shaffer has it in his power to call more men, but until such time as it is thought that he will do anything of a radical nature, until he is compelled to.

It is announced to-day that the circular letter which was expected to be sent out to-day calling on the men in the mills of the Steel Company, the National Steel Company, and the National Tube Company to come out would not be issued.

It was stated that the question of again extending the olive branch to the strikers or of taking the field and crushing the association could be delayed.

President Shaffer down to-day called on the men of the Amalgamated Association, and is considering this, according to the Daily News, and will probably be guided by Lord Kitchener's advice.

"It is also contemplated," says the same journal, "if the infantry is largely withdrawn, to concentrate the British troops along the Natal railway between Durban and Pietermaritzburg, and between Johannesburg and Pretoria, thus closing gold and provisions for the troops by a shorter route than the Cape town route. A portion of the line from Capetown to Pretoria may be abandoned."

It was stated that the question of again extending the olive branch to the strikers or of taking the field and crushing the association could be delayed.

President Shaffer was informed of the granting of the advance to the McKeeps tube workers, he said: "I anticipated such a demand against being blinded by such dastardly throwing methods. The tube men in McKeesport are unorganized, and this advance coming with the beginning of the strike of the employees of three companies with which we are at issue, is indication that the Steel Corporation approves the strength of the Amalgamated Association, and is trying to thwart its growth by such means as have been adopted in McKeesport.

I expect that similar advances will be given to the men in other works of the corporation, but in the hope that the men may refuse to come out should we decide to extend the strike to all the plants of the corporation."

Pete Graham, Dunas, was second in the race.

Capo Davis, ranger officer, endeavored to annoy several members of the team by over-officiousness. He disqualifies Richardson for talking back, but the secretary of the National Rifle Association

reinstated him.

Another new fish hatchery is to be established in this province by the Dominion government, and according to information received here from the North by the steamer Princess Louise last evening, the location chosen is Lakeview, a place on the Skeena more commonly known as Trout lake.

The site was selected by Messrs. H. Holmgren and G. Norton, who went up the river and picked out the spot before the Louise left the river for Victoria. A hatchery in the North should prove of inestimable value to the salmon canners in that part of the province, and fishermen are looking forward to the project with the most hopeful anticipation. The material for this hatchery is now lying at Vancouver, and will be taken North shortly.

Another cheerful piece of news brought by the Louise is that the salmon on the Northern rivers are running better now, than at any former time this season, and the boats are averaging 25 a day. At Rivers Inlet, however, the run is still short, and at Lowe Inlet no salmon had been caught up to the time of the departure of the steamer.

The catches of a number of the canneries on the Skeena were given as follows: A. B. C., 2,700 cases; P. Herman, 2,000 cases; Skeena Packing company, 2,000 cases; North Pacific, 1,000 cases; Aberdeen, 1,300 cases; Carlisle, 900 cases.

Another new fish hatchery is to be established in this province by the Dominion government, and according to information received here from the North by the steamer Princess Louise last evening, the location chosen is Lakeview, a place on the Skeena more commonly known as Trout lake.

The site was selected by Messrs. H. Holmgren and G. Norton, who went up the river and picked out the spot before the Louise left the river for Victoria. A hatchery in the North should prove of inestimable value to the salmon canners in that part of the province, and fishermen are looking forward to the project with the most hopeful anticipation. The material for this hatchery is now lying at Vancouver, and will be taken North shortly.

Another cheerful piece of news brought by the Louise is that the salmon on the Northern rivers are running better now, than at any former time this season, and the boats are averaging 25 a day. At Rivers Inlet, however, the run is still short, and at Lowe Inlet no salmon had been caught up to the time of the departure of the steamer.

The catches of a number of the canneries on the Skeena were given as follows: A. B. C., 2,700 cases; P. Herman, 2,000 cases; Skeena Packing company, 2,000 cases; North Pacific, 1,000 cases; Aberdeen, 1,300 cases; Carlisle, 900 cases.

Another new fish hatchery is to be established in this province by the Dominion government, and according to information received here from the North by the steamer Princess Louise last evening, the location chosen is Lakeview, a place on the Skeena more commonly known as Trout lake.

The site was selected by Messrs. H. Holmgren and G. Norton, who went up the river and picked out the spot before the Louise left the river for Victoria. A hatchery in the North should prove of inestimable value to the salmon canners in that part of the province, and fishermen are looking forward to the project with the most hopeful anticipation. The material for this hatchery is now lying at Vancouver, and will be taken North shortly.

Another cheerful piece of news brought by the Louise is that the salmon on the Northern rivers are running better now, than at any former time this season, and the boats are averaging 25 a day. At Rivers Inlet, however, the run is still short, and at Lowe Inlet no salmon had been caught up to the time of the departure of the steamer.

The catches of a number of the canneries on the Skeena were given as follows: A. B. C., 2,700 cases; P. Herman, 2,000 cases; Skeena Packing company, 2,000 cases; North Pacific, 1,000 cases; Aberdeen, 1,300 cases; Carlisle, 900 cases.

Another new fish hatchery is to be established in this province by the Dominion government, and according to information received here from the North by the steamer Princess Louise last evening, the location chosen is Lakeview, a place on the Skeena more commonly known as Trout lake.

The site was selected by Messrs. H. Holmgren and G. Norton, who went up the river and picked out the spot before the Louise left the river for Victoria. A hatchery in the North should prove of inestimable value to the salmon canners in that part of the province, and fishermen are looking forward to the project with the most hopeful anticipation. The material for this hatchery is now lying at Vancouver, and will be taken North shortly.

Another cheerful piece of news brought by the Louise is that the salmon on the Northern rivers are running better now, than at any former time this season, and the boats are averaging 25 a day. At Rivers Inlet, however, the run is still short, and at Lowe Inlet no salmon had been caught up to the time of the departure of the steamer.

The catches of a number of the canneries on the Skeena were given as follows: A. B. C., 2,700 cases; P. Herman, 2,000 cases; Skeena Packing company, 2,000 cases; North Pacific, 1,000 cases; Aberdeen, 1,300 cases; Carlisle, 900 cases.

Another new fish hatchery is to be established in this province by the Dominion government, and according to information received here from the North by the steamer Princess Louise last evening, the location chosen is Lakeview, a place on the Skeena more commonly known as Trout lake.

The site was selected by Messrs. H. Holmgren and G. Norton, who went up the river and picked out the spot before the Louise left the river for Victoria. A hatchery in the North should prove of inestimable value to the salmon canners in that part of the province, and fishermen are looking forward to the project with the most hopeful anticipation. The material for this hatchery is now lying at Vancouver, and will be taken North shortly.

Another new fish hatchery is to be established in this province by the Dominion government, and according to information received here from the North by the steamer Princess Louise last evening, the location chosen is Lakeview, a place on the Skeena more commonly known as Trout lake.

The site was selected by Messrs. H. Holmgren and G. Norton, who went up the river and picked out the spot before the Louise left the river for Victoria. A hatchery in the North should prove of inestimable value to the salmon canners in that part of the province, and fishermen are looking forward to the project with the most hopeful anticipation. The material for this hatchery is now lying at Vancouver, and will be taken North shortly.

Another new fish hatchery is to be established in this province by the Dominion government, and according to information received here from the North by the steamer Princess Louise last evening, the location chosen is Lakeview, a place on the Skeena more commonly known as Trout lake.

The site was selected by Messrs. H. Holmgren and G. Norton, who went up the river and picked out the spot before the Louise left the river for Victoria. A hatchery in the North should prove of inestimable value to the salmon canners in that part of the province, and fishermen are looking forward to the project with the most hopeful anticipation. The material for this hatchery is now lying at Vancouver, and will be taken North shortly.

Another new fish hatchery is to be established in this province by the Dominion government, and according to information received here from the North by the steamer Princess Louise last evening, the location chosen is Lakeview, a place on the Skeena more commonly known as Trout lake.

The site was selected by Messrs. H. Holmgren and G. Norton, who went up the river and picked out the spot before the Louise left the river for Victoria. A hatchery in the North should prove of inestimable value to the salmon canners in that part of the province, and fishermen are looking forward to the project with the most hopeful anticipation. The material for this hatchery is now lying at Vancouver, and will be taken North shortly.

Another new fish hatchery is to be established in this province by the Dominion government, and according to information received here from the North by the steamer Princess Louise last evening, the location chosen is Lakeview, a place on the Skeena more commonly known as Trout lake.

The site was selected by Messrs. H. Holmgren and G. Norton, who went up the river and picked out the spot before the Louise left the river for Victoria. A hatchery in the North should prove of inestimable value to the salmon canners in that part of the province, and fishermen are looking forward to the project with the most hopeful anticipation. The material for this hatchery is now lying at Vancouver, and will be taken North shortly.

Another new fish hatchery is to be established in this province by the Dominion government, and according to information received here from the North by the steamer Princess Louise last evening, the location chosen is Lakeview, a place on the Skeena more commonly known as Trout lake.

The site was selected by Messrs. H. Holmgren and G. Norton, who went up the river and picked out the spot before the Louise left the river for Victoria. A hatchery in the North should prove of inestimable value to the salmon canners in that part of the province, and fishermen are looking forward to the project with the most hopeful anticipation. The material for this hatchery is now lying at Vancouver, and will be taken North shortly.

Another new fish hatchery is to be established in this province by the Dominion government, and according to information received here from the North by the steamer Princess Louise last evening, the location chosen is Lakeview, a place on the Skeena more commonly known as Trout lake.

The site was selected by Messrs. H. Holmgren and G. Norton, who went up the river and picked out the spot before the Louise left the river for Victoria. A hatchery in the North should prove of inestimable value to the salmon canners in that part of the province, and fishermen are looking forward to the project with the most hopeful anticipation. The material for this hatchery is now lying at Vancouver, and will be taken North shortly.

Another new fish hatchery is to be established in this province by the Dominion government, and according to information received here from the North by the steamer Princess Louise last evening, the location chosen is Lakeview, a place on the Skeena more commonly known as Trout lake.

The site was selected by Messrs. H. Holmgren and G. Norton, who went up the river and picked out the spot before the Louise left the river for Victoria. A hatchery in the North should prove of inestimable value to the salmon canners in that part of the province, and fishermen are looking forward to the project with the most hopeful anticipation. The material for this hatchery is now lying at Vancouver, and will be taken North shortly.

Another new fish hatchery is to be established in this province by the Dominion government, and according to information received here from the North by the steamer Princess Louise last evening, the location chosen is Lakeview, a place on the Skeena more commonly known as Trout lake.

The site was selected by Messrs. H. Holmgren and G. Norton, who went up the river and picked out the spot before the Louise left the river for Victoria. A hatchery in the North should prove of inestimable value to the salmon canners in that part of the province, and fishermen are looking forward to the project with the most hopeful anticipation. The material for this hatchery is now lying at Vancouver, and will be taken North shortly.

Another new fish hatchery is to be established in this province by the Dominion government, and according to information received here from the North by the steamer Princess Louise last evening, the location chosen is Lakeview, a place on the Skeena more commonly known as Trout lake.

The site was selected by Messrs. H. Holmgren and G. Norton, who went up the river and picked out the spot before the Louise left the river for Victoria. A hatchery in the North should prove of inestimable value



Large Number Of Petitions

The City Council Discussed the Report Submitted by the Sanitary Inspector.

Many Minor Matters Taken Up and Disposed of Last Night.

The city council met last night with all but Ald. Beckwith present. There were a very large number of petitions and communications received, which occupied the whole of the meeting.

A communication from W. B. Moreshy was read apprising the council of the fact that a public meeting, held for the purpose of arranging for a reception to the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, had approved of the plan to have the requisite expenses incurred taken from the general revenue of the city.

The communication was referred to the finance committee.

An invitation from Vancouver city council to the mayor and council to attend the Summer Carnival was received and the Vancouver council tendered thanks for the invitation.

A communication from the school board was read asking that the necessary steps be taken for the widening of the Fernwood road to 60 feet in front of the new High school site.

The question of having the remainder of the road widened was discussed.

It was thought that with the widening of the street in front of the school property it might induce other property owners to follow the example.

The matter was referred to the city engineer.

Communications from different parties applying for situations in connection with the city works to be undertaken were laid on the table.

A communication from Lee Chong and Lee Mong applying for a new sidewalk on the front of their new buildings on Fisgard street was referred to the city engineer.

A communication from the B. C. Paint Works, advising the use of their liquid paints for the exhibition buildings was read.

Ald. Williams thought the council should encourage local manufacturers.

Ald. Yates also favored this, but thought it should be left in the hands of the purchasing agent to report.

It was decided to refer it to the purchasing agent with a recommendation to act upon the suggestion contained in the letter.

A communication from W. Challenor, complaining of the sidewalk at the corner of Linden avenue and Fort street, was referred to the city engineer.

A communication was received from F. Elworthy, secretary of the board of trade, inviting the council to appoint representatives to meet at 11 o'clock this morning with others who had subscribed towards Gold Fund Guarantee.

The finance committee and Ald. Yates were appointed to represent the council at this meeting.

The following report of Sanitary William was read and taken up clause by clause:

Gentlemen.—I have the honor to submit the following report for your consideration, communication of F. A. Jackson, complaining of a nuisance on Alexander road. I inspected the street on the 1st and 10th of February, and found two water closets connected with box drain. I served notices on the owners on 13th February, called about two weeks after, and still found one closet connected. The plumber has got orders now to disconnect the close and the water closets. I have now instructed the houses and the closets are both disposed of.

2. He application of Thomas Alexander for permission to keep 18 milch cows within the city limits, I have inspected the location and have always found same in a fairly sanitary condition.

I inspected said premises on the 9th July, and found them in a first class condition, and cows had abundance of pure water, both at the barn and pasture.

and have no claim of keeping filthy water either spring or coming, and I find his license should be cancelled unless the clause in Milk by-law prohibiting more than six cows to be kept by one owner within the city limits is strictly adhered to and enforced.

3. Communication from Nels Shanks, Esq., concerning a steam at the outlet of the Work Estate surface drain at Rock Bay, I may say that in a report I submitted to your honorable body last year, I suggested that a box be constructed to carry discharge from the surface as far out as the marsh, and that the ground filled in which I understand is property, I have got the least doubt but that would remedy the nuisance complained of, as at high tide the odor emanating from discharge of surface drain is scarcely perceptible.

Section 1 was adopted, and it was decided to send a copy to F. A. Jackson.

In connection with section 2, the petition of 25 against allowing Thomas Alexander to keep cows within the city limits was taken up. The following was the petition:

To His Worship the Mayor and Aldermen:

Sirs.—We, the undersigned, are petitioning against permission being granted to Thomas Alexander to allow him to keep eighteen cows and six pigs on his Spring Ridge. This milk ranch is a source of great annoyance to the whole neighborhood. We have waited long and patiently for this grievance to be removed, and we earnestly hope that without further delay the by-laws be enforced.

Again comes the news of a cure of chronic Dyspepsia by Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets, in the Quebec village of Ruisseau Le Blanc.

Emile Arsenault suffered with all the misery of bad digestion and stomach weakness for many years. He was unable to eat without suffering for it afterwards. No matter how hungry, how much in need of food he was, he knew that whatever he ate would lie like lead in his stomach, and pain him for hours after.

All sorts of remedies and medicines were tried before Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. All sorts of remedies and medicines but Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets, utterly failed to help him. No wonder he used the words "measure" and "duty" in expressing his gratitude for Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets, the medicine that did help him.

"I feel it at once a pleasure and a duty to say that Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets have proven a blessing to me. I suffered from the miserable malady Dyspepsia for many years, during which I was unable to eat anything without pain.

"I tried all the other medicines and treatments without relief. Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets helped me from the first.

"I no longer suffered after meals. I found I could digest food which before using Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets I didn't touch.

"I am now entirely free from any symptom of Dyspepsia, can relish and digest all wholesome food, and can say I am highly satisfied with my experience of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets."

UNDER THE NERVE' LASH.—The torture and torment of the victim of nervous prostration and nervous debility no one can rightly estimate who has not been under the ruthless fist of these relentless human foes. M. Williams, of Forest, Ont., was for four years a notorious wretch. Six months of South American Nervine worked a miracle, and his doctor confirmed it. Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.—28.

While men have more strength, women have more endurance and a greater capacity for protracted and monotonous labor. In those countries where the work in the fields is done by men with their hands and shoulders, the latter may accomplish more work, but the former can labor a greater number of hours.

Do you suffer from digestion, dyspepsia, waterbrash, irritation of the stomach or constipation? If so, make trial of delicious Malt Breakfast Food for a few weeks at breakfast, and note well the happy effects. Malt Breakfast Food will fit you for a hard day's work; it gives clearness to the brain, and builds up flesh, bone and muscle. The best physicians recommend it as the ideal nourishment for young and old. At all Grocers.

This section was allowed to stand over for the present.

Section 3 was not adopted, as it was thought that little could be done to remedy it.

A communication from the city treasurer was read regarding the failing due

of the Broad street obstructions, and advising the council to act in the matter. Ald. Yates explained that an action had been undertaken in this matter, but had been withdrawn, pending a more equitable settlement of it. The failure of the legislature to carry out the requests of the city had handicapped them in this matter.

It was referred to the finance committee and Ald. Yates.

A communication from Mrs. Bain, of 135 Chatham street, asking that part of Chatham street be changed in name was referred to the committee having this in hand.

F. B. Kitto, for the S. P. C. A., called attention to the fact that the vehicles in use by the city violated the by-law regarding props for carts, and that it was useless to try to enforce the law while such existed.

The communication was referred to the city engineer.

A communication from T. Redding asking for the line of the Craigflower road was laid on the table.

Tenders for sand for the waterworks were received from T. W. Patterson for \$1 per cubic yard; D. B. Christopher for \$1.20 per cubic yard; Peter Hansen for \$1.25 per cubic yard.

The lowest tender was referred to the water commissioner to accept if said was found suitable.

A petition from Thomas Worthington and others, asking for an electric light, was referred to the light committee.

A petition from Fred. Butler et al., asking for sewer connection, was referred to the city engineer.

A petition from J. K. Walls and others, complaining of poor water supply on North Park street, was referred to the water commissioners.

A communication was received from James Maynard and others complaining of the walk on Douglas between Pandora and Cormorant streets.

Referred to city engineer, city solicitor and building inspector to report upon.

J. N. Freeman complained of the drain and grading on Andrew street. It was referred to the city engineer.

A communication from Geo. E. Smith, of Government and John streets, complaining of having the water trough removed, and offering to place a wooden one and pay for water was referred to the water commissioners.

The following communication was received from the local branch of the Boilermakers' and Iron, Shipbuilders' Union:

A communication from the B. C. Paint Works, advising the use of their liquid paints for the exhibition buildings was read.

Ald. Williams thought the council

should encourage local manufacturers.

Ald. Yates also favored this, but thought it should be left in the hands of the purchasing agent to report.

It was decided to refer it to the purchasing agent with a recommendation to act upon the suggestion contained in the letter.

A communication from W. Challenor, complaining of the sidewalk at the corner of Linden avenue and Fort street, was referred to the city engineer.

A communication was received from F. Elworthy, secretary of the board of trade, inviting the council to appoint representatives to meet at 11 o'clock this morning with others who had subscribed towards Gold Fund Guarantee.

The finance committee and Ald. Yates were appointed to represent the council at this meeting.

The following report of Sanitary William was read and taken up clause by clause:

Gentlemen.—I have the honor to submit the following report for your consideration, communication of F. A. Jackson, complaining of a nuisance on Alexander road. I inspected the street on the 1st and 10th of February, and found two water closets connected with box drain. I served notices on the owners on 13th February, called about two weeks after, and still found one closet connected. The plumber has got orders now to disconnect the close and the water closets. I have now instructed the houses and the closets are both disposed of.

2. He application of Thomas Alexander for permission to keep 18 milch cows within the city limits, I have inspected the location and have always found same in a fairly sanitary condition.

I inspected said premises on the 9th July, and found them in a first class condition, and cows had abundance of pure water, both at the barn and pasture.

and have no claim of keeping filthy water either spring or coming, and I find his license should be cancelled unless the clause in Milk by-law prohibiting more than six cows to be kept by one owner within the city limits is strictly adhered to and enforced.

3. Communication from Nels Shanks, Esq., concerning a steam at the outlet of the Work Estate surface drain at Rock Bay, I may say that in a report I submitted to your honorable body last year, I suggested that a box be constructed to carry discharge from the surface as far out as the marsh, and that the ground filled in which I understand is property, I have got the least doubt but that would remedy the nuisance complained of, as at high tide the odor emanating from discharge of surface drain is scarcely perceptible.

Section 1 was adopted, and it was decided to send a copy to F. A. Jackson.

In connection with section 2, the petition of 25 against allowing Thomas Alexander to keep cows within the city limits was taken up. The following was the petition:

To His Worship the Mayor and Aldermen:

Sirs.—We, the undersigned, are petitioning against permission being granted to Thomas Alexander to allow him to keep eighteen cows and six pigs on his Spring Ridge. This milk ranch is a source of great annoyance to the whole neighborhood. We have waited long and patiently for this grievance to be removed, and we earnestly hope that without further delay the by-laws be enforced.

Again comes the news of a cure of chronic Dyspepsia by Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets, in the Quebec village of Ruisseau Le Blanc.

Emile Arsenault suffered with all the misery of bad digestion and stomach weakness for many years. He was unable to eat without suffering for it afterwards. No matter how hungry, how much in need of food he was, he knew that whatever he ate would lie like lead in his stomach, and pain him for hours after.

All sorts of remedies and medicines were tried before Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. All sorts of remedies and medicines but Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets, utterly failed to help him. No wonder he used the words "measure" and "duty" in expressing his gratitude for Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets, the medicine that did help him.

"I feel it at once a pleasure and a duty to say that Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets have proven a blessing to me. I suffered from the miserable malady Dyspepsia for many years, during which I was unable to eat anything without pain.

"I tried all the other medicines and treatments without relief. Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets helped me from the first.

"I no longer suffered after meals. I found I could digest food which before using Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets I didn't touch.

"I am now entirely free from any symptom of Dyspepsia, can relish and digest all wholesome food, and can say I am highly satisfied with my experience of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets."

UNDER THE NERVE' LASH.—The torture and torment of the victim of nervous prostration and nervous debility no one can rightly estimate who has not been under the ruthless fist of these relentless human foes. M. Williams, of Forest, Ont., was for four years a notorious wretch. Six months of South American Nervine worked a miracle, and his doctor confirmed it. Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.—28.

Do you suffer from digestion, dyspepsia, waterbrash, irritation of the stomach or constipation? If so, make trial of delicious Malt Breakfast Food for a few weeks at breakfast, and note well the happy effects. Malt Breakfast Food will fit you for a hard day's work; it gives clearness to the brain, and builds up flesh, bone and muscle. The best physicians recommend it as the ideal nourishment for young and old. At all Grocers.

This section was allowed to stand over for the present.

Section 3 was not adopted, as it was thought that little could be done to remedy it.

A communication from the city treasurer was read regarding the failing due

of the Broad street obstructions, and advising the council to act in the matter. Ald. Yates explained that an action had been undertaken in this matter, but had been withdrawn, pending a more equitable settlement of it. The failure of the legislature to carry out the requests of the city had handicapped them in this matter.

It was referred to the finance committee and Ald. Yates.

A communication from Mrs. Bain, of 135 Chatham street, asking that part of Chatham street be changed in name was referred to the committee having this in hand.

F. B. Kitto, for the S. P. C. A., called attention to the fact that the vehicles in use by the city violated the by-law regarding props for carts, and that it was useless to try to enforce the law while such existed.

The communication was referred to the city engineer.

A communication from T. Redding asking for the line of the Craigflower road was laid on the table.

Tenders for sand for the waterworks were received from T. W. Patterson for \$1 per cubic yard; D. B. Christopher for \$1.20 per cubic yard; Peter Hansen for \$1.25 per cubic yard.

The lowest tender was referred to the water commissioner to accept if said was found suitable.

The communication was referred to the city engineer.

A communication from T. Redding asking for the line of the Craigflower road was laid on the table.

Tenders for sand for the waterworks were received from T. W. Patterson for \$1 per cubic yard; D. B. Christopher for \$1.20 per cubic yard; Peter Hansen for \$1.25 per cubic yard.

The lowest tender was referred to the water commissioner to accept if said was found suitable.

The communication was referred to the city engineer.

A communication from T. Redding asking for the line of the Craigflower road was laid on the table.

Tenders for sand for the waterworks were received from T. W. Patterson for \$1 per cubic yard; D. B. Christopher for \$1.20 per cubic yard; Peter Hansen for \$1.25 per cubic yard.

The lowest tender was referred to the water commissioner to accept if said was found suitable.

The communication was referred to the city engineer.

A communication from T. Redding asking for the line of the Craigflower road was laid on the table.

Tenders for sand for the waterworks were received from T. W. Patterson for \$1 per cubic yard; D. B. Christopher for \$1.20 per cubic yard; Peter Hansen for \$1.25 per cubic yard.

The lowest tender was referred to the water commissioner to accept if said was found suitable.

The communication was referred to the city engineer.

A communication from T. Redding asking for the line of the Craigflower road was laid on the table.

Tenders for sand for the waterworks were received from T. W. Patterson for \$1 per cubic yard; D. B. Christopher for \$1.20 per cubic yard

The New Vancouver
Coal Mining & Land Co.
LIMITED.
Supply from the Nanaimo, Southfield
and Protection Island Collieries

Steam Gas Coal House

the following grades:
Double Screened Lump, Run of Mine, Washed Nuts and Screenings

SAMUEL M. ROBINS - SUPERINTENDENT

The Daily Times.

Published every day (except Sunday)
by the
Times Printing & Publishing Co.

W. TEMPLEMAN, Manager.

Offices 26 Broad street
Telephone No. 45

Daily, one month, by carrier 25
Daily, one week, by carrier 29
Twice-a-Week Times, per annum 1.50

Copy for changes of advertisements must be sent in at least two weeks before the 11 o'clock news if received later than that hour, will be changed the following day.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed "Editor of the Times," Victoria, B. C.

The DAILY TIMES IS ON SALE AT THE FOLLOWING PLACES IN VICTORIA:

CASHMORE'S BOOK EXCHANGE, 105 Yates street.

EMERY'S CIGAR STAND, 23 Government street.

KNIGHT'S STATIONERY STORE, 75 Yates street.

H. GEO. MASON, Dawson Hotel Entrance, Yates street.

VICTORIA NEWS CO., LTD., 88 Yates street.

VICTORIA BOOK AND STATIONERY COMPANY, 61 Government street.

F. N. HIBBEN & COMPANY, 69 Government street.

O. B. ORMOND, Government street.

F. CAMPBELL, Tobacconist, 92 Government street.

GEORGE M. IRISDEN, News Agent, corner Yates and Government.

H. W. WALKER (Switch Grocery), Esquimalt road.

W. WILBY, 91 Douglas street.

MRS. CROOK, Victoria West post office.

POPE'S STATIONERY COMPANY, 19 Government street.

G. N. HODGSON, 57 Yates street.

T. HEADING, Craigdarroch road, Victoria West.

J. T. MCDONALD, Oak Bay Junction.

Orders taken at Geo. Marsden's for delivery of Daily Times.

PROBLEMS OF THE TIMES.

The coal trust understands its business. It has made another advance in the price of the product which it controls. Everybody is too busy trying to keep cool at present to think of the below-zero days. Consequently there has been no protest. Even the fact that it was announced that the combination was formed for the purpose of cheapening production and lessening the cost to the consumer has been forgotten. It was the foreign consumer that was meant. It was the foreign consumer that was meant. It announced that the trust has acquired coal fields in the west and is making arrangements for a systematic invasion of the European market. The people there cannot retaliate. They are shut off. It is no use for the shivering consumers at home to protest. They are shut in, and must be thankful that the price is not doubled, or at least put up as high as the protection accorded will permit. Possibly half of the stock is issued in water. Dividends must be paid on that and charges must be increased to meet these demands. The coal combine is a fair sample of all the others. There is scarcely one in which from one-half to three-quarters of the stock is not fictitious. That is the manner in which millionaires are being manufactured in the United States. The great natural resources of the country lend themselves most readily to the operations of the financiers. The Colonist claims that there is practically no difference between combinations of capital and unions of labor. There is the difference that one combination has a monopoly and the other hasn't; one by the stroke of a pen can declare that its possessions have increased in value by so many millions and put up prices in order that dividends shall be paid upon the added capital, commonly called "water," probably because under normal conditions it would be very unstable; the workman has only his labor for capital, and as he cannot multiply it by any such summary process as his employer, he is helpless. Probably if he did not combine with his fellows to secure an amelioration of his state his case would be hopeless. Not that employers generally are unjust. But there are hard, austere men amongst them, and they regulate the wages. The conditions on this continent are more acute than in any other part of the world because the industrial population is of a different class. In Germany, France and other European countries the discipline enforced during the period of military service probably tells in after life. The material resources do not compare with those of this continent and fortunes are not made in a day with the assistance of the fiscal system. In Great Britain the competition of the world has to be met and manufacturers are content with a reasonable profit on bona fide capital. The workers of the world have now reached a high plane of intelligence. In certain times they are the peers of any class. Their eyes have been opened to the anomalies in life and they

are striving for a reformation. It will come, too. The day when it will be possible for individuals to pounce upon resources which belong to the people as a whole, manipulate them for their own benefit, and hand them down to their successors will pass away. It will be a difficult problem to solve, but the crisis will produce the man and the party to meet it. Whether the end will be the operation by the state of certain industries for the benefit of the populace or the creation of tribunals for the settlement of all disputes which are harmful in their general effects, having strict regard to fair profits on money actually invested and the elimination of all fictitious or paper capital, remains to be seen.

THE NEW MARINE ENGINE.

If the United States intends to dominate the world in shipbuilding as in everything else it should secure the right to manufacture turbine engines. A boat has been turned out on the Clyde equipped with these wonderful machines. She is intended for service on the English Channel, and her trials are said to indicate that she will be a pronounced success in every way. Mr. Parsons, the inventor of the new system of propulsion, has entered into an arrangement with Denny, the famous Dumbarton builder, and the first result of this partnership is this application of the turbine to a ship intended for commercial purposes. Hitherto the system has been considered to be too expensive for any but warships, requiring extraordinary speed. Modifications must have been effected, as the latest product is said to be convenient for handling as well as economical of fuel while travelling at a great rate. The builders announce that they are now prepared to construct vessels of any size and for any conditions of service. The chief fault found with the turbine in its original form was that it consumed so much steam and ate up so much coal as to make its use on steamers designed for long voyages impracticable. The difficulty must have been overcome when a firm like that of Denny invites orders for any kind of craft. The expected revolution in shipbuilding must therefore have arrived. As the foundation has been laid, on paper, for a great American commercial fleet, our neighbors cannot afford to put obsolete engines in their Armada. They claim to have invented everything of any account which has added to the productivity of the race. They should now set their wits to work and knock out the turbine or buy it up. They have the money and there are few things in this world which millions cannot procure. If Morgan has any patriotism about him he will buy out Parsons and Denny.

COOLNESS TOWARDS THE COLONIES.

However disagreeable it may be to contemplate, there is no disguising the fact that statesmen of the old school in Great Britain regard the advances that have been made by the colonies towards a closer relationship with something which must be characterized as indifference. It was only after a great deal of persuasion that the Mother Country consented to become a partner in the Pacific cable project. The fact that the cable is now in course of construction and that the route has been surveyed is entirely due to the pertinacity of Canada and Australia. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has boldly announced in the House of Commons that the people of Great Britain so greatly dread the commercial hostility of the world that they deplore any suggestion of preferential trade with what has been called Greater Britain. The sentiments of the Chancellor were endorsed by the House of Commons by a vote of 366 to 16, the leader of the Liberal party strongly endorsing the position of the Minister. While there cannot be any question as to the soundness of the position of Sir Michael, it cannot be denied that it is distinctly disappointing to the advocates in the colonies of closer ties within the Empire. We must not forget that the adoption of a policy of protection by the self-governing colonies has been a source of offence to the Mother Country. Whatever fiscal arrangements other nations have made, she has consistently pursued a course of free trade, and she has prospered in it. Although her statesmen have prudently refrained from discussing the action of the colonies, there is little doubt but they think we made a mistake when we chose another path. The conditions in Canada were brought about by the fiscal acts of our neighbors, and there is no likelihood of a change in our attitude as far as they are concerned. The recent meeting of the Canadian people once aroused is not likely to cool off hurriedly. Although the sentiment of one political party was announced as indifferent to British connection when the policy of protection was entered upon, it is doubtful if any large number of the population endorsed the utterance. Anything imitative to British connection would now be deeply deplored. But these considerations do not relieve the pain with which the utterances of leading British statesmen are received. Other nations have colonies and would regard it as an impertinence if Great Britain were to object to their sharing in any privileges the parent states chose to confer. Is the difference of attitude another proof of the strength or the weakness of free trade?

While the Empire is strongly united at present by ties that are purely sentimental, it is not difficult to divine that the time will come when bonds more substantial will be necessary. Take the case of Canada, into which there is sure

Walter S. Fraser & Co., Ltd.
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE
Iron, Steel, Pipe, Fittings, and Brass Goods. Building, Mining and Logging Supplies a Specialty.
Lawn Mowers, Hose and Garden Tools.

TELEPHONE: 3
P. O. Box: 423.

Wharf St. Victoria, B. C.

to be an immense flow of a population brought up under republican institutions and regarding all others with derision. American capital also will be the chief factor in the development of the country, judging by the tendencies of to-day. The result will surely be more cordial relationship, and who can say what may follow?

It must be either Imperial Federation in some form or dismemberment and decay of the Empire.

The only nation which the Chinese have reason to love is the United States. If you don't believe it read the American papers and the congratulations which are being "showered upon" Messrs. Conger and Rockhill, who quelled the disturbances which shook the decrepit civilization to its foundations. Yet there have been more Chinamen murdered in the United States than there were Americans killed in China. Chinese are not greatly advanced in any part of the British dominions, but we strive to treat all men who come amongst us as if they were human beings.

The Seattle Times says: "It is claimed that Uncle Sam expects to get fifteen million dollars of revenue out of the Philippine colonies during the first year. This will beat anything which John Bull ever accomplished under like circumstances." This is a fair sample of the ignorance of American editors in regard to all things British. The British Exchequer derives no revenue from the colonies. This may seem inexplicable to the understanding of the ordinary United Stateser, but it is a fact.

The Colonist blames the emancipation of women for the low birth rate in Australia. The foolish Australians should put her in thrall again. Freedom is not good for some people. Ask the white men of the Southern States what the effect of the emancipation of the colored race has been.

As the whole matter is now by their own act sub judic, a committee to discuss having been appointed by themselves, do they consider it good form to discuss it as necessary, as they are doing? As they know that I was ordered to express my opinion, I did not volunteer it, it is fair to drag my name into the press, as they have done?

Are they making this a church matter or bringing it down to the level of popular politics?

The Colonist blames the emancipation of women for the low birth rate in Australia. The foolish Australians should put her in thrall again. Freedom is not good for some people. Ask the white men of the Southern States what the effect of the emancipation of the colored race has been.

As the whole matter is now by their own act sub judic, a committee to discuss having been appointed by themselves, do they consider it good form to discuss it as necessary, as they are doing?

As they know that I was ordered to express my opinion, I did not volunteer it, it is fair to drag my name into the press, as they have done?

The Colonist blames the emancipation of women for the low birth rate in Australia. The foolish Australians should put her in thrall again. Freedom is not good for some people. Ask the white men of the Southern States what the effect of the emancipation of the colored race has been.

As the whole matter is now by their own act sub judic, a committee to discuss having been appointed by themselves, do they consider it good form to discuss it as necessary, as they are doing?

As they know that I was ordered to express my opinion, I did not volunteer it, it is fair to drag my name into the press, as they have done?

The Colonist blames the emancipation of women for the low birth rate in Australia. The foolish Australians should put her in thrall again. Freedom is not good for some people. Ask the white men of the Southern States what the effect of the emancipation of the colored race has been.

As the whole matter is now by their own act sub judic, a committee to discuss having been appointed by themselves, do they consider it good form to discuss it as necessary, as they are doing?

As they know that I was ordered to express my opinion, I did not volunteer it, it is fair to drag my name into the press, as they have done?

The Colonist blames the emancipation of women for the low birth rate in Australia. The foolish Australians should put her in thrall again. Freedom is not good for some people. Ask the white men of the Southern States what the effect of the emancipation of the colored race has been.

As the whole matter is now by their own act sub judic, a committee to discuss having been appointed by themselves, do they consider it good form to discuss it as necessary, as they are doing?

As they know that I was ordered to express my opinion, I did not volunteer it, it is fair to drag my name into the press, as they have done?

The Colonist blames the emancipation of women for the low birth rate in Australia. The foolish Australians should put her in thrall again. Freedom is not good for some people. Ask the white men of the Southern States what the effect of the emancipation of the colored race has been.

As the whole matter is now by their own act sub judic, a committee to discuss having been appointed by themselves, do they consider it good form to discuss it as necessary, as they are doing?

As they know that I was ordered to express my opinion, I did not volunteer it, it is fair to drag my name into the press, as they have done?

The Colonist blames the emancipation of women for the low birth rate in Australia. The foolish Australians should put her in thrall again. Freedom is not good for some people. Ask the white men of the Southern States what the effect of the emancipation of the colored race has been.

As the whole matter is now by their own act sub judic, a committee to discuss having been appointed by themselves, do they consider it good form to discuss it as necessary, as they are doing?

As they know that I was ordered to express my opinion, I did not volunteer it, it is fair to drag my name into the press, as they have done?

The Colonist blames the emancipation of women for the low birth rate in Australia. The foolish Australians should put her in thrall again. Freedom is not good for some people. Ask the white men of the Southern States what the effect of the emancipation of the colored race has been.

As the whole matter is now by their own act sub judic, a committee to discuss having been appointed by themselves, do they consider it good form to discuss it as necessary, as they are doing?

As they know that I was ordered to express my opinion, I did not volunteer it, it is fair to drag my name into the press, as they have done?

The Colonist blames the emancipation of women for the low birth rate in Australia. The foolish Australians should put her in thrall again. Freedom is not good for some people. Ask the white men of the Southern States what the effect of the emancipation of the colored race has been.

As the whole matter is now by their own act sub judic, a committee to discuss having been appointed by themselves, do they consider it good form to discuss it as necessary, as they are doing?

As they know that I was ordered to express my opinion, I did not volunteer it, it is fair to drag my name into the press, as they have done?

The Colonist blames the emancipation of women for the low birth rate in Australia. The foolish Australians should put her in thrall again. Freedom is not good for some people. Ask the white men of the Southern States what the effect of the emancipation of the colored race has been.

As the whole matter is now by their own act sub judic, a committee to discuss having been appointed by themselves, do they consider it good form to discuss it as necessary, as they are doing?

As they know that I was ordered to express my opinion, I did not volunteer it, it is fair to drag my name into the press, as they have done?

The Colonist blames the emancipation of women for the low birth rate in Australia. The foolish Australians should put her in thrall again. Freedom is not good for some people. Ask the white men of the Southern States what the effect of the emancipation of the colored race has been.

As the whole matter is now by their own act sub judic, a committee to discuss having been appointed by themselves, do they consider it good form to discuss it as necessary, as they are doing?

As they know that I was ordered to express my opinion, I did not volunteer it, it is fair to drag my name into the press, as they have done?

The Colonist blames the emancipation of women for the low birth rate in Australia. The foolish Australians should put her in thrall again. Freedom is not good for some people. Ask the white men of the Southern States what the effect of the emancipation of the colored race has been.

As the whole matter is now by their own act sub judic, a committee to discuss having been appointed by themselves, do they consider it good form to discuss it as necessary, as they are doing?

As they know that I was ordered to express my opinion, I did not volunteer it, it is fair to drag my name into the press, as they have done?

The Colonist blames the emancipation of women for the low birth rate in Australia. The foolish Australians should put her in thrall again. Freedom is not good for some people. Ask the white men of the Southern States what the effect of the emancipation of the colored race has been.

As the whole matter is now by their own act sub judic, a committee to discuss having been appointed by themselves, do they consider it good form to discuss it as necessary, as they are doing?

As they know that I was ordered to express my opinion, I did not volunteer it, it is fair to drag my name into the press, as they have done?

The Colonist blames the emancipation of women for the low birth rate in Australia. The foolish Australians should put her in thrall again. Freedom is not good for some people. Ask the white men of the Southern States what the effect of the emancipation of the colored race has been.

As the whole matter is now by their own act sub judic, a committee to discuss having been appointed by themselves, do they consider it good form to discuss it as necessary, as they are doing?

As they know that I was ordered to express my opinion, I did not volunteer it, it is fair to drag my name into the press, as they have done?

The Colonist blames the emancipation of women for the low birth rate in Australia. The foolish Australians should put her in thrall again. Freedom is not good for some people. Ask the white men of the Southern States what the effect of the emancipation of the colored race has been.

As the whole matter is now by their own act sub judic, a committee to discuss having been appointed by themselves, do they consider it good form to discuss it as necessary, as they are doing?

As they know that I was ordered to express my opinion, I did not volunteer it, it is fair to drag my name into the press, as they have done?

The Colonist blames the emancipation of women for the low birth rate in Australia. The foolish Australians should put her in thrall again. Freedom is not good for some people. Ask the white men of the Southern States what the effect of the emancipation of the colored race has been.

As the whole matter is now by their own act sub judic, a committee to discuss having been appointed by themselves, do they consider it good form to discuss it as necessary, as they are doing?

As they know that I was ordered to express my opinion, I did not volunteer it, it is fair to drag my name into the



FOR PREVENTION USE OUR
Pure Soaps
DELIVERED TO ANY PART OF THE
CITY.
Benzonated Oatmeal Soap, 10c; 3 for
25c; 90c, doz.
One doz. assorted family box (Elder-
flower, Brown Butter, Glycerine and
Pine), 10c; 100 tablets, 10c, doz.
Vimolia Soaps, assorted.
Swans' Down Soap, 50c, per box.
Our line of Soaps is large, ranging in
price from 10c to \$1.00.
OPEN ALL THE TIME.
Cyrus H. Bowes,
CHEMIST,
98 Government Street, Near Yates Street,
VICTORIA, B. C.

Bicycle Hose AT HALF PRICE

Till Wednesday,
July 17th.

ALL \$1.50 BICYCLE HOSE .75c. ALL \$1.25 BICYCLE HOSE .65c.
ALL \$1.00 BICYCLE HOSE .50c.

SATURDAY NIGHT, MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY.

PHILLIPS.

104 GOVERNMENT STREET

WEATHER BULLETIN.

Daily Report Furnished by the Victoria Meteorological Department.

Victoria, July 16—5 a. m.—Showers have occurred over the North Pacific Coast during the passage of a low pressure area across the province, and heavier rain has fallen in Cowichan and Kootenay. The barometer is now rising along the coast, the weather therefore is likely to become more settled. From the Rockies eastward to the Great Lakes the weather is generally fair and warm.

Forecasts.

For 30 hours ending 5 p.m. Wednesday. Victoria and vicinity—Moderate to fresh southerly winds, partly cloudy, with local showers, chiefly at night.

Lower Mainland—Light to moderate winds, mostly cloudy, with occasional showers.

Reports.

Victoria—Barometer, 29.92; temperature, 56; minimum, 52; wind, 4 miles W.; rain, .03; sea, 10 miles; weather, cloudy.

New Westminster—Barometer, 29.92; temperature, 56; minimum, 56; wind, 4 miles S.; sea, 10 miles; weather, cloudy.

Nanaimo—Wind, calm; weather, fair.

Kamloops—Barometer, 29.80; temperature, 56; minimum, 54; wind, calm; rain, .18; weather, cloudy.

San Francisco—Barometer, 29.98; temperature, 52; minimum, 50; wind, 10 miles S. W.; weather, cloudy.

WARNING TO WHEELMEN.

Cyclists Light Lamps To night at 8:57 p.m.

CITY NEWS IN BRIEF.

Try new White Label Blue Ribbon Tea.

Opposition steamer "Rosalie" sails for Seattle, daily, except Saturday, at 7:30 p.m.

You will find it in the B. C. Guide; 5c per copy, 50c per year, in all book stores in B. C.

Open until 9 o'clock every evening. Rambler Cyclery, Broad and Broughton streets.

Great bargains in monuments at Stewart's. Several Scotch Granite Monuments just arrived, Copings, etc. Nothing but first class stock and workmanship. Cor. Yates and Blanchard streets.

Pan-American exposition, Buffalo, N. Y., May to November. Ask Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway about reduced rates. R. M. Boyd, commercial agent, Seattle, Wash. C. J. Eddy, general agent, Portland, Ore.

The entertainment to-night in First Presbyterian church hall by Paloma and Karl Schramm promises to be a great success from an attendance point of view, judging by the way tickets have been selling in advance. The famous children arrived at noon to-day from Nanaimo, where they held a most successful concert. The piano used will be a Gerard-Heintzman, kindly loaned for the occasion by Messrs. Fletcher Bros. A rare treat is in store for all who attend.

TELEPHONE 700.

For Pure Drugs, Chemicals and Toilet Articles. We are always at your service, and will be pleased to prepare to any part of the city free. Let us fill your prescription with pure drugs, etc.

F. W. FAWCETT & CO.,
Chemists, 39 Government St.

The annual provincial industrial exposition at Kamloops will take place on September 25th, 26th and 27th, the prize list having just been published. The exposition is open to the world, and the prizes and premiums amount to \$10,000. On the opening day a splendid athletic programme will take place, including one of the most varied list of attractions ever offered in the interior. There will be horse races, lacrosse matches, banquets, balls and concerts. The pamphlet with the prize list is very neatly arranged, containing as the frontispiece a picture of Kamloops and an accompanying description of the city on the following pages.

AN INCOME FOR LIFE

FOR YOURSELF,
FOR YOUR WIFE,
FOR YOUR CHILD

Can be secured by a Continuous Instalment Policy in The

MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA

R. L. DRURY,
PROVINCIAL MANAGER, 34 Broad Street

Strawberries Strawberries

WE ARE NOW
TAKING ORDERS

For preserving berries. Our fruit is the best and at the lowest price.

Leave your order with us and we will see that you get good fruit.

JOHNS BROS.
255 Douglas Street.

The Open Tourney

The Annual Event of Local Lawn
Tennis Club Commences on
July 29th.

Something About the Various
Competitions—Programme of
Contests and Conditions

The annual open tournament of the Victoria Lawn Tennis Club, which has been scheduled for the week commencing on the 29th inst., promises to be one of the largest and most interesting tournaments that the club has ever had. A number of players from Seattle, Tacoma, Vancouver and other neighboring cities are expected to compete, and the local players will no doubt find it a very difficult undertaking to keep the championship of British Columbia in Victoria for another year.

Now that the "stand-by" Mr. J. F. Foulkes, has left, it will be interesting to watch the numerous competitors endeavoring to secure the much coveted title.

In the ladies' singles (and championship of B.C.), Miss B. Kitto will only have to defend her title, and not to play throughout the tournament, she having won with Miss M. Goward last year.

The men's doubles promise to be a feature of the tourney this year. The visitors will no doubt have several strong pairs; however we have two or three good pairs here who will not let the first prize slip away without some hard play.

The programme of the open tournament is as follows:

Gentlemen's Singles—Championship of British Columbia. Winner takes first prize and holds shield for one year. Entrance fee \$1.

Gentlemen's Doubles—Entrance fee \$2 each pair. First and second prizes.

Ladies' Singles—Championship of British Columbia. Winner takes first prize and holds shield for one year. Trophy must be won three times before becoming the property of any holder. Entrance fee \$1.

Ladies' Doubles—Entrance fee \$2 each pair. First and second prizes.

Mixed Doubles—Entrance fee \$2 each pair. First and second prizes.

All visiting players will be admitted free. Entrance fees are in all cases payable in advance.

All matches will be decided by the best of three sets, except in finals, which will be the best of five sets. Advantage sets throughout.

LODGE POINTERS.

Vancouver Encampment No. 1, I. O. O. F., Will Install Officers at Meeting To-night.

Vancouver Encampment No. 1, I. O. O. F., will hold their regular meeting this evening, when the semi-annual installation of officers will take place. After the ceremony a smoking concert will be held. All members are requested to attend.

Columbia Lodge, I. O. O. F., will hold their regular meeting to-morrow evening, when important business will come up for discussion. All members are requested to attend.

It is very probable that Victoria Lodge No. 1, K. of P., will hold their regular installation services at their next meeting on Thursday evening. This has not been decided, however, a large number of the members are at present out of the city spending their vacations.

LEGAL NEWS.

In the Supreme Court Saunders v. Russell is Being Heard.

In the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon Clarke v. Cummings et al was argued before Mr. Justice Drake. The defendants, who were trustees of an estate, sought authority from the court to carry out an agreement with the plaintiff. An order was accordingly made. F. Peters for plaintiff; G. Hunter for defendant.

Saunders v. Russell is being heard before Mr. Justice Irving. In this case a foreclosure on a mortgage executed by defendant is asked for by the plaintiff, who claims that at the time the mortgage was executed he was under age. J. H. Lawson and L. P. Duval, K. C., for plaintiff; H. Robertson for the defendant.

—The City of Nanaimo will make an excursion to Bellingham Bay next Sunday, leaving the C. P. N. wharf at 9 a. m., and returning in the evening at 3 p. m. On the way she will stop at Whatcom and Fairhaven. Arrangements will be made by which the passengers will be enabled to inspect the large canneries at the latter places. They will also have the opportunity of viewing the fishing traps which are in use. Altogether the trip will be one full of interest. The Fifth Regiment band will accompany the excursionists, and render an excellent programme of music, which has been arranged for the occasion.

—Alfred Schroeder, of Schroeder Bros., grocers, James Bay, and Miss Jessie Bell, of Berlin, Ont., were united in the holy bonds of matrimony last evening by Rev. B. H. Balderston. The marriage took place at 120 Simcoe street, the future home of the newly married couple. Miss Luisa Beavis acted as bridesmaid. Frank Schroeder brother of the groom, acted as groomsman.

—The City of Nanaimo will make an excursion to Bellingham Bay next Sunday, leaving the C. P. N. wharf at 9 a. m., and returning in the evening at 3 p. m. On the way she will stop at Whatcom and Fairhaven. Arrangements will be made by which the passengers will be enabled to inspect the large canneries at the latter places. They will also have the opportunity of viewing the fishing traps which are in use. Altogether the trip will be one full of interest. The Fifth Regiment band will accompany the excursionists, and render an excellent programme of music, which has been arranged for the occasion.

TO-LET

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED HOUSE

9 rooms and bath, lawn and fruit garden; splendid location; \$35.00 per month.

SWINERTON & ODY.

106 GOVERNMENT STREET.

Strawberries Currants, Red. Black, White. Peaches, Raspberries, Apricots

FOR PRESERVING

FRUIT JARS—Pints, Quarts and Half Gallons; all at lowest prices. Place your orders with

ERSKINE, WALL & CO.,
THE LEADING GROCERS.

WE WANT

To fill your prescriptions. Our dispensing department is complete, our drugs pure and fresh.

HALL & CO.,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
Clarence Block, Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

DR. ANDERSON WEDDED.

Interesting Ceremony Yesterday at St. Mary's Church, Metchosin.

At noon yesterday an interesting ceremony took place at St. Mary's church, Metchosin, when Dr. Harold Anderson, assistant doctor at the Williams Head quarantine station, was united in marriage to Miss Odilia McCosh, of Orillia, Ont. The bride arrived a day or two ago from the East, the groom, owing to the heavy duties at the station at present, being unable to carry out the original intention of returning East for the event.

Rev. Mr. Bolton performed the ceremony, the church being beautifully decorated with ivy, ferns, caryns and other flowers, this having been carried out by Messrs. J. and J. Wallace and other members of the quarantine staff, among whom the groom enjoys great popularity. The latter was supported by Mr. P. S. Lampman, while the bridegroom was Miss Hazel Boswell, Master Robin Watt acted as page, and Miss Louise Bickford-Wilson as maid of honor. The latter carried a basket of roses.

At the conclusion of the ceremony, the party repaired to the residence of Dr. Watt, where Mrs. Watt had prepared a bountiful luncheon.

Among those present were Sir Henry and Lady Joly de Lotbiniere, Mr. and Mrs. W. Fisher, of Metchosin; Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Matson, Miss Elberta, Mrs. Hanington, Mrs. Bickford-Wilson, Miss Florence Wey, Mrs. Rant and Miss Gately.

Some of the guests returned to town in the evening in carriages, while the remainder were brought back in the launch by Engineer Tumity.

Dr. and Mrs. Anderson will take up their residence at the station.

The subscribers to the Gold Guarantee Fund in the city met this morning and organized themselves for the purpose of taking steps towards advancing the interests of the city in the purchase of gold. The following officers were elected: Chairman, Sidney J. Pitt, vice-chairman, F. Paulin; secretary-treasurer, P. Elworthy; committee of management, Thomas Parke, M. P., J. L. Beckwith and S. Kirk.

Possibly the most interesting passenger on the Empress of India arrived at quarantine from the East this morning.

She had a large number of cabin passengers, while there were but two Chinese aboard, one of whom was bound for England, and the other for the United States. This is the smallest number of Chinese carried by an Empress since 1892. The steamer Otter left this port as tender to the big white liner.

Possibly the most interesting passenger on the Empress was C. C. Fitzpatrick, the lad who represents Hearst's Chicago-American in the race around the world, in which the competitors are a trio of boys representing the New York Journal, the Chicago-American and the San Francisco Examiner. In order that no time may be lost at quarantine the Chicago-American chartered the tug S. L. Lion, which met the Empress at Williams Head before the tender arrived, and took the globe trotter aboard.

Whether he will win the race or not it is impossible to prophesy, but as far as can be learned he stands the best chance. Empress was at Blagovestchensk June 23rd, and has not been heard from since. He is the New York boy Crittenton, the San Francisco lad must be on the Atlantic by this time, and it would appear that Fitzpatrick has the race well in hand.

Other passengers were Samuel Hill, son of the Great Northern magnate, who is in charge of a touring party. That is ostensibly, but it is believed that the party is a commercial aspect to the journey.

To a reporter he was very reticent—like most of the financial giants who have dinner cards up their sleeves. The party has been in Siberia.

Another passenger is Byron Brennan, of the British legation at Pekin. He is en route to London. There are also on board a number of naval men going home on furlough after service in the Eastern waters.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All right—relieve the cold in one day. Price 25c. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR STOMACH
AND BOWEL TROUBLES.

* * * * *

TRY

McCandless Bros.

They have had more experience than any other house in the trade. They carry a larger stock. Their prices are reasonable, and "complete satisfaction" is their motto. Special values this week in boys' clothing.

McCandless Bros., 37 Johnson St.

Telephone 745. 90 Johnson Street.

Maple Sugar and Syrup

Having received a consignment of the above goods, which we guarantee as perfectly pure, we are prepared to sell same at a low figure.

WATSON & HALL,

PHONE 448. 55 YATES ST.

FLY FISHING

Lakeside Hotel,

Cowichan Lake.

This well known resort will open for the season on April 1st.

Stays \$1.00

Problems For Century

Some Political and Social Puzzles
Which Have to Be
Solved.

Raising the Standard of Life
Educational Needs—Regula-
ting Work Hours.

Lord Salisbury once contributed greatly to English political education by recommending the study of "large" maps. Those who ask cynically whether twentieth century politics will apparently differ from nineteenth century politics may be confidently referred to detailed histories. Nothing is more certain than change. So completely do the issues shift that one generation is often unable even to understand what its predecessor was fighting about, writes Mr. Sidney Webb, the London reformer.

What will be the main principle of twentieth century politics? The future Prime Minister of the middle of the century—probably at this moment "in the standards" of a board school—will find a big task before him. He will have on his hands the maintenance, the reorganization and federation of an empire such as the world has never before seen. He will find his time taken up with foreign complications such as we cannot even imagine. But, leaving these out of account, can we form any idea of his home politics?

I think we can. The leading feature of the home politics of the nineteenth century, particularly between 1820 and 1873, was the liberation of the individual from artificial restraints; whether feudal or fiscal, legal or religious, social or intellectual. That process of liberation is not yet complete, and many old-fashioned politicians will fondly imagine it to be.

The Dominant Issue

of to-day. But somehow or other during the past twenty years or so, all life has departed out of that phase of political thought. For good or for evil it has become a past issue. We are now in a dull period of intellectual transition, which has already lasted some years, and is likely still to continue. Presently we shall find ourselves passing imperceptibly into a new era. Statesmen on both sides will be heard talking in new language about fresh issues. Probably before the first decade of the century has passed, the ideas and controversies of 1860, 1870 and 1880 will seem as remote and obsolete as do those of 1760, 1770 and 1780.

My own impression is that twentieth century politics, so far as concerns home affairs, will be dominated by the idea of the compulsory maintenance of the standard of life. The first object and purpose of the state is that its people should live and live well. We shall take it simply for granted that the whole force and influence of the community, organized in its local and national government, must be used against disease and degradation and premature death. A rise in the rate of sickness or mortality will lead to the dismissal of the ministry. Such a glaring failure in social organization as an Indian famine would be followed by an impeachment.

But the mere preservation of life is not enough.

Twentieth Century Politics

will be made up, for the most part, of plans and proposals for raising the standard of life, especially as regards all those sections of the community which fall below the common average. The principal duty of the government will, in fact, be deliberately, consciously, purposefully and persistently to raise this standard at one point after another. The ministry will bring forward proposals for its elevation here and there. The opposition will criticize these proposals, alleging that they will not be sufficiently effective—or that the standard should rather be raised at some other point. No one will be so old-fashioned as even to hint that it is not the business of the government to interfere with the matter at all. What else does it exist for?

The chief instrument of this progressive raising of the standard of life will be the enforcement of a national minimum, made possibly by an enormous extension of local government, based on a comprehensive system of conditional aids.

There will, to begin with, be a national minimum of sanitation. The nation will find it preposterous that any family, merely out of stupidity, or incapacity, or parsimony, should foster disease, or bring up its quota of citizens in a condition of impaired vitality. The local-government board will be always harrying the backward districts, compelling them to improve their drainage, lay on pure water, and build such a supply of healthy houses that no family, in the land has less than "three rooms and a scullery." These improvements would be stimulated by large grants in aid, made conditionally on the work being done. Moreover, the utmost possible competition will be set on foot among the various localities as to which can make the greatest

Advance in Sanitation.

The King will give a "shield of honor" each year to the local authority which has made the greatest progress, together with a knighthood to the mayor, and a C. B. to the local medical officer. On the other hand, the six or eight districts which stand last on the list in each year's competition—taking together their marks for drainage, water supply, housing, hospital accommodation, medical service, sickness experience and mortality—will be pilloried in a black list, their grants in aid withheld and replaced by an extra local rate, and their elected bodies summarily dissolved, so as to enable the inhabitants to choose better administrators. Repeated appearance in this black list would lead to the super session of the elected members by others appointed by the local government board, with the loss of a special rate. Within a generation of the adoption of such a line of policy the average death rate will be brought down by at least five per cent.

thousand, and the sickness experience by a third. The equivalent money gain to the community would be many millions of sterling. The Ancient Order of Foresters alone would save a quarter of a million annually.

There will be a national minimum of education. Every district will be required to have an adequate provision, not only of elementary schools far superior to anything dreamt of at present, but also of trade schools, domestic economy schools, art schools, science schools and university colleges. Every district will have to maintain an annual grant.

Adequate "Scholarship Ladder,"

securing maintenance as well as free tuition for every scholar proving himself or herself fitted for any kind of education above the primary schools, so as to insure not merely the promotion of infant prodigies, but the provision for every child, without exception, of all the educational facilities capable of utilizing. The district standing at the head of the year's list for the excellence and efficiency of its educational organization will be visited in state by the King, who will confer upon it a laurel crown, while the educational officer will give its principal educational officer an honorary degree. On the other hand, any district lagging behind the average will run the risk not only of being held up to public opprobrium, but also of losing the whole or part of its educational grant in aid, of being compelled to replace this loss by an extra rate, and, in the last resource, of having its elected authorities dismissed and replaced by government nominees, with unlimited power to bring the educational machinery of the locality up to the mark at its own expense. What right has any part of the Kingdom to rear its quota of citizens in ignorance or to suffer even one potential genius to be lost to the community?

There will be a national minimum of wages and recreation, secured by law to every citizen. It will be a condition-of every contract of employment, not to be waived or ignored, that it shall leave untouched sixteen hours out of every twenty-four for needful sleep, recreation, exercise of mind or body, and the duties of citizenship and family. Any attempt by a man or woman to

Sell These Hours

for wages will be regarded and blamed as virtual embezzlement, seeing that these hours must be regarded as necessarily reserved for the purpose of maintaining and improving the efficiency of the race. Any employer seeking to purchase these hours will be punished under the Factory Act as if he had incited to embezzlement or received stolen goods.

There will be a national minimum of wages. No person will be under any obligation to employ another, but it will clearly be a condition of every contract of employment that its term shall not be such as will impair the efficiency of the citizen-producer or diminish the vitality of the race. To ensure labor at wages insufficient to impede the waste of tissue caused by the employment as is demonstrably to injure the community as to employ operatives in unsanitary workshops or unventilated mines. Those whose labor is not worth the minimum—the aged, the crippled and the blind, the mentally or morally deficient; the epileptics and the chronically feeble and people minded—will, no doubt, continue to be maintained, from motives of compassion. But we are rapidly learning that, of all the many ways of maintaining those unable to earn their full subsistence, the most costly and extravagant is to allow them to compete in the labor market, and thus drag down, by their very infirmity, the standard of life of those who are whole. There are still people who simply cannot imagine how a

Legal Minimum Wage could possibly be enforced, just as there were, fifty years ago, political economists who demonstrated the impossibility of the factory acts. As a matter of fact, the legal minimum wage can be seen in force to-day in both Victoria and New Zealand.

The enforcement by law of a national minimum of sanitation, education, leisure and wages—already foreshadowed in our imperfect legislation—will enormously increase personal freedom, stimulate every sort of useful competition and augment the production of wealth. Where life is abandoned to unfettered competition, what is known as "Gresham's Law" applies—the bad drives out the good. To prevent this evil result is the main object of government. What we have to do is to transfer the competitive pressure from the actual means of subsistence (where it works little but harm to the race) to the intellect (where it sharpens the wits). At what level to place the national minimum, and when and where to raise it next—these will be the issues of twentieth century politics.

Baby Progress Guaranteed When LACTATED FOOD Is Used

STATEMENT OF AN EMINENT PROFESSIONAL MAN.

The health of the baby directly depends on the quality of the food it receives. To-day, as in past years, thousands of babies are suffering from ailments brought on by improper feeding. Sir Charles Clark once said: "The ignorance of mothers in feeding their children is worth a thousand pounds a year to me."

It is a fact worthy of notice that the healthy, bright and fat babies of to-day are all being brought up on life-giving Lactated Food. No other food on the market has such a reputation and no other has been so highly recommended by medical men. Every mother who values the health and safety of her little one should give Lactated Food a week's trial. It quickly becomes the home friend. All druggists sell Lactated Food.

Judge James H. Sellars, former member of the legislature and once candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor, killed himself in his law office at Crawfordsville, Ind., by taking morphine. He left a letter saying his life had been a failure and that his debts were large.

The Legion of Honor of France was established as a reward for distinguished services in any line, whether military, civil, scientific, or literary. It was founded in 1802.

Seal Brand Coffee

(1 lb. and 2 lb. cans.)

Because of its ABSOLUTE PURITY Dyspeptics drink it fearlessly. It tones and strengthens the stomach.

Imported,
Roasted and
Packed by

CHASE & SANBORN,
MONTREAL AND BOSTON.

British Columbia Photo-Engraving Co., Ltd.

No. 26 Broad Street,
Victoria, B.C.

Is equipped with all the requisite modern machinery and appliances to produce the very best

LINE AND HALF-TONE ENGRAVINGS

For Newspapers, Manufacturers' Catalogues, Circulars, or any kind of Commercial Printing.

Effective Description can only be accomplished by the use of First Class Illustrations

Our Work Guaranteed. Prices Moderate.

D. & A.
Straight Front
No. 297.

The picture shows you the effect.
Our reputation assures you that the workmanship, and durability cannot be excelled.

D. & A.
Genuine Straight Front
From \$1.00 to \$2.00 a pair.

Dominion Corset Mfg. Co.
Quebec Montreal Toronto

NEW COLLAPSIBLE BICYCLE.

Major Baden-Powell, a brother of the Major-General Baden-Powell of Mafeking fame, has for many years been deeply interested in the engrossing problem of constructing a cycle specially adapted for military purposes. The conventional cycle possesses many advantages which militate against its utilization in war, one of the most salient being that it is not sufficiently compact and cannot be easily carried. It is not always possible in the game of war to keep on the high roads. Very often the line of route may extend for several miles over rough ground where the cycle cannot be ridden and it is too tedious a process to lead it. Therefore, when such rough ground is encountered, there is only one course open to the cyclist—he must carry his machine. The modern cycle, although a marvel of lightness, does not readily adapt itself to migration in this manner. This advantage being occupied, the careful attention of those interested in military cycling, the majority of inventors, with a view to successfully mounting the difficulty, have adopted the principle of folding the bicycle. Their idea was to hinge the cycle in the centre of the frame, so that whenever the necessity arose the machine might be folded over and the wheels rest side by side

in position similar to the leaves of a book.

Major Baden-Powell himself constructed a bicycle on this plan, but had to abandon it as impracticable. The folding bicycle absolutely destroys the important factor of solidity in the frame. To place a hinge in the centre of the front diagonal bar, considerably weakens the whole structure, so that the machine becomes collapsible in more senses than one. Major Baden-Powell set to work to evolve a new principle, and, after many experiments, extending over two or three years, the enterprising major has conceived a collapsible bicycle, which, so far as the present experiments are concerned, has proved highly satisfactory and successful. His latest idea is to construct a machine in which the handle-bar, front wheel, and steering-post and saddle are easily detached and strapped securely to the back wheel, the whole machine in its disassembled form being then suspended upon the back of the rider by means of straps passing over his shoulders.—Windsor Magazine.

Girls employed in the craze manufacture are under a curious contract not to engage in any housework after twelve hours of labor. The reason is lest their hands should become coarse and unfeeling for the delicate nature of their employment.

Canadian Pacific Navigation Co., Ltd.

Direct Service to Skagway

HA TING (via Chilcotin) ... July 16, 1 a.m.

DANUBE July 17, 11 p.m.

ISLANDER July 21, 8 a.m.

HA TING (via Chilcotin) ... July 24, 1 a.m.

And every five days following.

Connecting with White Pass & Yukon Rail-

way to Dawson and Atlin.

To Yankicha River at 1 a.m.

To Alert Bay, Rivers Inlet, Nass, Skeena

River points, Nass and intermediate

points, every Thursday at 11 p.m.

To New Westminster, New Westminster, on

Tuesday and Friday at 11 p.m.

From Victoria for Alberni, Pt. Egmont,

Ucluelet, Clayoquot and Ahouset, Ist,

From Victoria for Alberni, Pt. Egmont,

Ucluelet, Clayoquot and Cape Scott, 20th every month at 11 o'clock

For all particulars as to rates, time, etc.,

apply to E. W. GRIER, General Agent, C. P. R. I. Fort

and Government St., Victoria.

J. W. TROUP, Manager, A. S. Gen. Pass. Agt.,

Vancouver.

THE White Pass and Yukon Route

PACIFIC AND ARCTIC RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION CO.

BRITISH COLUMBIA YUKON RAILWAY CO.

BRITISH YUKON NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

The Atlin, Klondike and Yukon Gold Fields can be reached via

THE WHITE PASS AND YUKON ROUTE

Earlier in the season and quicker than any other way.

HORSE.

Daily (except Sunday) winter train service between SKAGWAY AND WHITE

HOSE.

PASSENGER TRAIN TIME CARD.

Lv. 8:30 a.m. Skagway Ar. 4:40 p.m.

Lv. 11:20 a.m. Log Cabin Ar. 2:30 p.m.

Lv. 1:30 p.m. Bennett Ar. 1:25 p.m.

Lv. 2:00 p.m. White Horse Ar. 11:30 a.m.

Ar. 4:35 p.m. Through WINTER MAIL AND EXPRESS service maintained to and from

Yukon Points.

E. C. HAWKINS, General Manager, Seattle, Wash.

J. H. GREER, Commercial Agent, 101 Government St., Victoria, Seattle and Skagway.

TRAVIS LEE, Traffic Manager, Victoria.

W. H. COYLE, General Agent, Vancouver, B. C.

W. W. GRIER, Agent, Victoria.

F. C. COOPER, Agent, Victoria.

W. P. F. CUMMINGS, Gen. S. Agent, Winnipeg.

W. H. PATRICK, Agent, Victoria.

</

DERMYL

The new toilet lotion
Chapped Hands, Sunburn, etc.

Not sticky or greasy. Gloves can be worn immediately after using. 25c a bottle. Prepared only by

John Cochrane,
CHEMIST.
N.W. Cor. Yates & Douglas Sts.

Something About Strike

Secretary of Trackmen's Union of Revelstoke Now in Victoria.

Predicts Victory for the Strikers—Interviewed Attorney General This Morning.

P. J. Graham, secretary of the Trackmen's Union of Revelstoke, is in the city, his object being to interview the attorney-general relative to taking action against those who have contravened the Alien Labor Act in engaging aliens to come to this country under contract.

To a Times representative this morning he explained the situation as it now exists, and certainly his explanation differs materially from the reports sent out inasmuch as he says the attitude of the strikers is firm, and the company will eventually have to grant what the men ask for. There are three hundred members in the Revelstoke union. These are, of course, all on strike. Mr. Graham estimates the number of trackmen on strike throughout the province between four hundred and five hundred.

Possibly that part of the road most seriously affected and which requires the most careful supervision on the part of the company, the secretary pointed out, is in the section between Revelstoke and Laggan, just on the other side of the eastern provincial boundary. The distance between these two points is 142 miles. Before the strike there were more than 65 bridge men employed on this section; now there are but 13. There were also 120 section men and 120 extra men; now there are about 25 Japs and about 50 Italians. These are not section men, but extra hands doing cleaning work. The section work is covered by specials, who inspect the various divisions. A special train also covers the route and repairs any defects discovered. The man in charge of that train was formerly a union man. He is now black-listed.

Before the strike, Mr. Graham says, this distance of 142 miles was traversed in about seven hours and a half. Now it requires twelve hours. The train which should have been at Vancouver by noon on the 13th, he claims, was thirteen hours late. He admits that a part of the delay is undoubtedly caused by washouts and other contingencies, and he instances the burning of a bridge near Agassiz. But he contends that the incompetency of the men engaged in making the repairs increases the delay.

He condemns as untrue any statement regarding the lawlessness of the strikers. On the contrary, he holds the lawlessness, if it exists, is on the part of the company. In substantiation of this he mentioned that an attempt was made to intimidate him the other day by a special policeman. He was sitting on the station platform watching for arrivals when the officer ordered him away. He refused to go and defied the constable's commands. This, he says, he has tried several times, but with equal success.

The thirteen men who are engaged at bridge work between Revelstoke and Laggan claim they are earning \$5 per day while the strike is on. As to the Orientals and Chinese, the strikers have no idea what they are making. Regarding the effect of the strike, Mr. Graham maintains that it will go hard with the company. For instance, if the road-bed, particularly between the two aforementioned points, is allowed to continue as at present, it will be impossible to engage enough men to put it in adequate condition for winter purposes.

Also, if the rebuilding of the sheds which were broken down last winter is much longer delayed many thousand dollars additional outlay will have to be made before the work is completed. These are cases in which there is a distinct loss, without considering the injury to prestige. He predicts a victory for the strikers. Already, he points out, there is a delegation of trainmen conductors and engineers at Montreal, endeavoring to effect a settlement.

On Thursday last he received a telegram from President Wilson, of the Trackmen's Association, who is engineering the strike, stating that all the men were standing firm in the East, and that their case was becoming stronger. He received another message last night in a similar strain, with the additional word that not one man had gone back to work.

Sir Harry Graham has documentary proof of the contravention of the alien labor law. This is in the shape of 32 affidavits by men engaged in Boston and New York. Montreal, two from Spokane and two of those engaged at Portland. The two men from Portland who have given affidavits are T. H. Mercer and Thos. Roberts.

The former has sworn to the following: Canada, Province of British Columbia, County of Kootenay.

T. H. Mercer do hereby swear that I was engaged in Portland, Oregon, U. S. A., under contract to work at bridge work on the C. P. R., by a labor agent, and passed to stand-to Victoria, B. C., and passed from them to Victoria, B. C., by one Collinson, agent of the C. P. R., and was there met by another of the said railway company, a Mr. Zimmer, who told me to state on inquiry that I was engaged in Vancouver, B. C., Mr. Zimmer brought me over to Goldie, B. C., to work on bridges for the C. P. R., but, learning of trouble,

between the railway company and the former employees, I refused to work.

T. H. MERCER.
Sworn before me this 10th day of July, 1901.

ROBERT GORDON,
Justice of the Peace, In and for the County of Kootenay, B. C.

Formerly the wages paid by the company to bridge men were \$2.25 per day, and in some instances \$2.50. The section men's wages were \$1.25 per day. The bridge men demanded from \$2.75 to \$3 per day, and the section men from \$1.70 to \$2.

Mr. Graham's interview with the attorney-general this morning on the subject referred to above was satisfactory.

Personal.

A large number of Hawaiian school teachers remain on the Sound a few days ago on their vacation trip. Some of them remained in Seattle, while a few are spending some days in this city. There are in the Islands at present 300 teachers in the government schools. Besides there are fully 100 more in the select or white schools. Speaking of the school system in the Islands, Prof. J. N. Bell, of North Kohala, in an interview with a representative of the Seattle P. I., said: "There are two classes of schools in the Islands. First, are the government schools, which are for the natives, Portuguese, Japs and Chinese. Then there are the select schools, some of which are supported by the government and some of which are private. These latter are for the exclusive use of white children. There are now all the schools necessary in the Islands for the education of all the children, and you would be surprised to see the progress which is being made."

Messrs. H. H. Swaney, Price and Wornock, all of whom are connected with the Pittsburgh iron syndicate, which has purchased numerous properties on Vancouver Island and elsewhere, arrived in the city yesterday. Mr. Wornock has just returned from the Coast, where he has been in connection with the Copper Island and Seaford properties. They state that the company intends to extensively develop its holdings, providing the quality of the iron warants the expense. A large amount of money has already been expended in preliminary work. Mr. Swaney has gone to Sooke to look over the work being carried on there.

The following have gone to San Francisco for the purpose of attending the Christian Endeavor convention at that place: H. J. Knott, and wife, Victoria; Metropolitan Methodist League; D. McGivern and wife, Chilliwack, B. C.; Rev. W. Baer, Nanaimo; Rev. Elliott S. Rose, Metropolitan Methodist church, Victoria; Rev. W. H. Barnacle, Centennial Methodist church, Victoria.

J. Davidson and wife, formerly of this city, but now of Sacramento, Cal., after an absence of seven or eight years, returned to Victoria the other day for the purpose of spending the summer vacation and incidentally renewing acquaintance with many friends in this city. They are guests at the Dominion hotel.

John W. Cooley, of the E. & N. railway, has returned from spending his holidays in Atlanta City and the Pan-American exhibition. He says the general concensus of opinion down there is that the exhibition will be a financial failure.

Le McKissick, assistant superintendent of the Western division of the Western Union Telegraph Company, was in the city yesterday. He made his regular semi-annual inspection of the local office, and left last evening for Port Townsend.

Clarence L. King, a well known mining man, left for Atherton the other day for the purpose of looking at the property purchased by H. H. Hunter, of San Francisco, and also to inspect the mining operations at that place generally.

C. E. Manning and H. L. Seneca, of Los Angeles are registered at the Victoria hotel. They will leave this evening for Vancouver, from whence they will go to Montreal, and from the latter place to London, Eng.

R. B. Wood and J. Clark, two veteran prospectors, who are in the city, staying at the Dominion, have decided to leave in a few days on an extensive prospecting trip to the head waters of the Skeena river.

J. Haufman, a prominent merchant, of Seattle, his wife and family, are in the city. They have just returned from Skagway Lake, where they have been spending a couple of weeks' holidays.

J. Wood Smith, of Portland, representing the Bradshaw-Dunsmuir Company, of Chicago, accompanied by his wife, is in the city on business. They are at the Victoria hotel.

D. G. Vanderlip and wife, of San Francisco, accompanied by a party of eight, are spending a holiday in the city. They are at the Dunsmuir hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Kurley, of Seattle, are spending a few days of their honeymoon in the city. They are guests at the Dunsmuir hotel.

W. McCallister, a prominent life insurance agent of San Francisco, is in the city spending his vacation. He is a guest at the Dunsmuir.

E. J. Mackay, a well-known knight of the Order of the Knights of the Order of the Star, is in the city. He is staying at the Victoria hotel.

R. Roediger, manager of the Dawson News, is in the city. He is staying at the Dunsmuir.

W. McNeil, secretary to Hon. W. C. Wells, went to Seattle yesterday on business.

H. W. Davis, a commercial man, of San Francisco, is a guest at the Victoria hotel. Registered at the Dunsmuir are twenty tourists from different parts of the States. Bishop Ridley, of Caledonia, is in the city, registered at the Dunsmuir.

A. W. Corker, of Alert Bay, is at the Dunsmuir hotel.

Always remember that the best place for Camping Outfits is Weller Bros.

STOCK QUOTATIONS.
(Furnished by the B. C. Stock Exchange Limited.)

New York, July 16.—The following quotations ruled on the Produce Exchange to-day:

Wheat—	Open	High	Low	Close
September	71 1/2	72 1/2	71 1/2	72 1/2
Corn—				
September	51 1/2	53 1/2	51 1/2	53 1/2
New York, July 16.—The following quotations ruled on the Stock Exchange to-day:				
Open	High	Low	Close	
American Sugar	130 1/2	131 1/2	130 1/2	132 1/2
C. M. & St. P.	105 1/2	107 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
People's Gas	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2
Manhattan	110 1/2	118 1/2	114 1/2	117 1/2
B. R. T.	75 1/2	77 1/2	75 1/2	76 1/2
Union Pacific	95	96 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2
Atchison	72 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/2
Atchison pfd	94 1/2	96	94 1/2	95 1/2
U. S. Steel	38 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2
Louis. & Nash	101	104	101	103 1/2
Southern Pacific	54 1/2	56 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2
Southern Railways	29	29 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Missouri Pacific	100 1/2	101 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2
Colorado Southern	13	15	12 1/2	12 1/2
Erie	30 1/2	30 1/2	30	30
Am. Tobacco	120 1/2	120 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
Anal. Copper	111 1/2	112 1/2	111 1/2	112 1/2
Chile Great West	21 1/2	22	21 1/2	22
Rock Island	141	141	140	140 1/2
Money closed 2 1/2 per cent.				

WALL STREET.

(Associated Press)

New York, July 16.—The stock market opened firm: Amal. Copper, 111 1/2; Atch. 72 1/2 to 73; do. pfd., 74 1/2; Anaconda, 43 1/2; B. R. T., 75 1/2; Erie, 30 1/2; do. ist pfd., 65 1/2; Iowa. Cent., 29 1/2; do. pfds., 14 1/2; L. & N., 102; Mo. Pac., 109 1/2; N. Y. C., 151; O. W., 40 1/2; Penna., 145 1/2; St. Paul, 150 1/2; Sugar, 136 1/2; Southern, 51 1/2; S. P., 101; U. P., 94 1/2; U. S. Steel, 38 1/2 to 39; do. pfd., 87, ex-div.; W. U., 30 1/2; R. I., 14 1/2.

The Turkish government is beyond question the worst on the face of the earth," said Rev. Mr. Martin, in the course of the discourse in Erskine Presbyterian church, Montreal, recently. "The government of China is bad enough," he continued, "but it is not so bad as that of the Turkish Empire."

Rev. Mr. Martin has recently returned from a stay of several years in the Ottoman Empire.

The preacher told of the great drawbacks the people there labor under, particularly in the way of oppressive taxation. Even the smallest sum is required to uplift the people is looked upon with suspicion.

He knew a German very well who undertook to introduce new farming methods in the land of the Sultan, but met with a very cool reception, resulting ultimately in his complete ruin financially.

The preacher told of the great drawbacks the people there labor under, particularly in the way of oppressive taxation. Even the smallest sum is required to uplift the people is looked upon with suspicion.

He knew a German very well who undertook to introduce new farming methods in the land of the Sultan, but met with a very cool reception, resulting ultimately in his complete ruin financially.

The preacher told of the great drawbacks the people there labor under, particularly in the way of oppressive taxation. Even the smallest sum is required to uplift the people is looked upon with suspicion.

He knew a German very well who undertook to introduce new farming methods in the land of the Sultan, but met with a very cool reception, resulting ultimately in his complete ruin financially.

The preacher told of the great drawbacks the people there labor under, particularly in the way of oppressive taxation. Even the smallest sum is required to uplift the people is looked upon with suspicion.

He knew a German very well who undertook to introduce new farming methods in the land of the Sultan, but met with a very cool reception, resulting ultimately in his complete ruin financially.

The preacher told of the great drawbacks the people there labor under, particularly in the way of oppressive taxation. Even the smallest sum is required to uplift the people is looked upon with suspicion.

He knew a German very well who undertook to introduce new farming methods in the land of the Sultan, but met with a very cool reception, resulting ultimately in his complete ruin financially.

The preacher told of the great drawbacks the people there labor under, particularly in the way of oppressive taxation. Even the smallest sum is required to uplift the people is looked upon with suspicion.

He knew a German very well who undertook to introduce new farming methods in the land of the Sultan, but met with a very cool reception, resulting ultimately in his complete ruin financially.

The preacher told of the great drawbacks the people there labor under, particularly in the way of oppressive taxation. Even the smallest sum is required to uplift the people is looked upon with suspicion.

He knew a German very well who undertook to introduce new farming methods in the land of the Sultan, but met with a very cool reception, resulting ultimately in his complete ruin financially.

The preacher told of the great drawbacks the people there labor under, particularly in the way of oppressive taxation. Even the smallest sum is required to uplift the people is looked upon with suspicion.

He knew a German very well who undertook to introduce new farming methods in the land of the Sultan, but met with a very cool reception, resulting ultimately in his complete ruin financially.

The preacher told of the great drawbacks the people there labor under, particularly in the way of oppressive taxation. Even the smallest sum is required to uplift the people is looked upon with suspicion.

He knew a German very well who undertook to introduce new farming methods in the land of the Sultan, but met with a very cool reception, resulting ultimately in his complete ruin financially.

The preacher told of the great drawbacks the people there labor under, particularly in the way of oppressive taxation. Even the smallest sum is required to uplift the people is looked upon with suspicion.

He knew a German very well who undertook to introduce new farming methods in the land of the Sultan, but met with a very cool reception, resulting ultimately in his complete ruin financially.

The preacher told of the great drawbacks the people there labor under, particularly in the way of oppressive taxation. Even the smallest sum is required to uplift the people is looked upon with suspicion.</p